WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901-TWENTY PAGES.

### TRUSTEES IN SESSION

Protestantism.

The following trustees were elected to fil vacancies: Senator J. P. Dolliver, Iowa;

CASUALTIES IN PHILIPPINES.

Latest List Received of the Killed and

The War Department is in receipt of re-

port from headquarters division of the Phil-

ippines, dated November 1, giving list of

In engagement at Matnog, Luzon, October

2, 1901-Callahan, James, sergeant, L, 15th

at Mt. Malaray, Luzon, 1:30 p.m., October

8, 1901-Bean, Robert R., second lieutenant,

Philippine Scouts, killed in action. In en-

gagement at Dup Dup, Samar, August 30,

1901-Kopp, Frederick, private, E, 9th Infantry, killed in action. In engagement at

Unisan, Luzon, September 23, 1901—Hayes, George W., private, I, 2d Infantry, chest,

severe; Clark, William, private, I, 2d In-

fantry, thigh, severe; Koonz, William, pri-

vate, Hospital Corps, face, severe. In engagement at Tubigon, Bohol, September 3, 1901—Jones, Hugh L., private, I, 19th In-

fantry, foot, severe; Hansjosten, Nicholas, sergeant, I, 19th Infantry, arm, moderate.

In engagement at or near Basey, Samar, September 1, 1901—Swanton, James H., pri-

vate, G, 9th Infantry, arm, slight. In engagement at Mayabobo, Luzon, September 24, 1901—Warner, Edward R., private, D, 21st Infantry, forearm, severe. In engage-

ment at Gandara river, Samar, October 16,

1901—Heinze, Julius, private, Hospital Corps, back, severe. In engagement at

Corps, back, severe. In engagement at Sierra Bullones, Bohol, August 22, 1901-

Bond, John L., first lieutenant, 19th Infan-

bond, John L., hist neutenant, gen infantry, foot, severe; Sinnard, Clinton L., corporal, K, 19th Infantry, thigh, slight; Ginder, Samuel, private, K, 19th Infantry, thigh, slight; King, Joseph C., private, K.

19th Infantry, thigh, slight; Brinton, William, private, K. 19th Infantry, forearm,

slight: Billingham, Harry, Private, K, 19th Infantry, chest, slight; Smith, Frank M., private, L, 19th Infantry, leg, severe; Eckel, Richard, private, L, 19th Infantry, chest, severe; Marshall, Dick, private, L, 19th Infantry, leg, severe

SENATOR GALLINGER'S BILL.

Measure Aimed at Anarchists and to

Protect Rulers.

The bill introduced by Senator Gallinger

for the protection of the President provides

for the punishment by death of any person

who shall intentionally kill or who with

intent to kill, shall assault the President of

the United States, the Vice President, per-

sons in succession to the presidency, am-

bassadors and ministers of foreign countries

resident in the United States. The same

penalty is prescribed for persons who shall

incite others to any of the foregoing deeds.

For threatening to kill the President, or

any person in line of succession, or any ambassador or minister of any foreign country resident in the United States, a sentence of thirty years is provided, and

upon conviction of any person who shall expressly, openly or deliberately approve

of the intentional, violent or unlawful kill-ing of any of the persons named, the term of imprisonment is fixed at twenty years.

son or persons associating themselves to-

gether or assembling within any state or

territory for the purpose of discussing and

considering means for killing any person

charged with the duty of executing the fed-

eral laws, or any chief or head of a foreign state or country or any ambassador or

The bill further provides that persons who

shall openly or deliberately advocate the violent overthrow of all government what-

soever, or declare against the enforcement

of any and all law to the prejudice of good

conviction shall be imprisoned for a period

of ten years or less, as justice in the par-

CRUELTIES OF FILIPINOS

Records of Recent Court-Martial Cases

in the Islands.

The War Department has received the

records of several interesting court-martial

Florentino Oreta, a native, was found

guilty by military commission of the mur-

der of his brother, Francisco Oreta, and was

sentenced to confinement at hard labor for

life. It appeared from the evidence that

Florentino stabbed Francisco to death be-

cause the latter attempted to induce him to

join the insurgent ranks, under threat of

death if he refused. General Chaffee, how-

ever, in passing upon the sentence, said:

Although the actual killing is presumptively

tial evidence and admitted by accused, no

eye witness saw the scene, and the record

is silent as to whether the deed was done in the heat of struggle." He mitigated the

sentence to twenty years' imprisonment at

A particularly revolting case was that of

Juan Biron, an alleged lieutenant of the in-

surgent army. Biron captured at Bas-caram, in Albay province, a native scout

named Felix Losedo, who was in the employ

of the United States, bound him to a tree

and then with a razor cut off one of his

his eyes, with the intent to blind the help-less man. He was very nearly successful,

for the sight of one of the scout's eyes was

totally destroyed and that of the other per-

manently impaired. Biron was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for fifteen years.

Increase in Postal Receipts

The statement of gross postal receipts at

the fifty largest post offices in the United

States for November, compared with No-

vember of last year, shows a net increase

of \$482,018, or over 11 per cent as a whole.

All but six of the offices show increased

receipts, the largest of the exceptions be-

ing a decrease of 25 per cent at Jersey City,

N. J. The following are the percentages of

increase at all offices whose gross receipts exceeded \$100,000: New York city, 16; Chi-

Louis, 15; Cincinnati, 13; Brooklyn, 3; San

Francisco, 12; Pittsburg, 22. Baltimore de-

Manufactures of San Francisco.

The preliminary census report on the man-

ufacturing industries of San Francisco shows

a total capital invested in the industry of

\$80,103,367, an increase of 7 per cent over

1890. The value of products in 1900 was

\$133,069,416, a decrease of almost 2 per

cent. There are 4.002 establishments, 41,978

wage-earners, \$22,037,527 wages, \$8,826,167

Several Thousand Choctaws Affected.

Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer

of the Interior Department has decided that

the act of May 31, 1900, does not repeal

the provision of section 21 of the Curtis

Indian territory act, limiting the claims to

enrollment of the Mississippi Choctaw In-

dians to those claiming under the four-

teenth article of the treaty of 1830. There

ference in the number of those entitled to

Export of Rice From Corea.

The Department of State has been in-

formed that the prohibition against the ex-

portation of grain (rice) from Corea was

withdrawn, with the consent of the king,

are several thousand Mississippi Cho and the decision will make a material dif-

expenses and \$79,492,952

cago, 8; Philadelphia, 17; Boston, 6;

creased 5 per cent.

miscellaneous

enrollment.

worth of materials used.

prisoner's ears and slashed the blade into

proven by a complete chain of circumstan

ticular case may require.

cases in the Philippines.

and the wellbeing of civilization, upon

minister accredited to the United States

fantry, leg. severe.

since last report as follows:

Meeting of Board in Charge of American University.

### PLANNING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Fund of Five Million Proposed, Half of Which is in Hand.

#### ELECTION TO FILL VACANCIES

The semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of the American University was held at the offices of the university in this city yesterday. An unusually large number were present, including Bishops Chas. H. Fowler, C. C. McCabe and John F. Hurst; Mr. John Farson, Chicago: J. F. Robinson, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. D. H. Carroll, Baltimore; Charles Scott, Philadelphia; Dr. J. W. Hill, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. C. W. Baldwin, Baltimore; A. B. Browne, B. F. Leighton, A. B. Duvall, Judge W. M. Springer, Chas. C. Glover, John E. Herrell and Thos. W. Smith of Washington. Others present were Dr. W. L. Davidson, secretary; Dr. John A. Gutheridge, financial secretary; Rev. Albert Osborn, registrar, and Dr. Royal Copeland of the medical department of the university at Ann Arbor, Mich.

In the absence of President John E. Andrus of New York, who was prevented by important business from attending, Mr. John Farson of Chicago, of the well-known stock firm of Leech, Farson & Co., New York and Chicago, was elected president of the meeting.

It was announced that the corner stone of the foundation of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government will be laid with impressive services during the days of early spring, at which time, it is expected, the foundation now under construction will be completed, as will be, also, much of the grading which is contemplated on the university site. Subscriptions are being re-ceived for the McKiniey Memorial Ohio College of Government, it was stated. In the lifetime of the martyred-President this memorial was contemplated, and his tragic death has given new interest to the perpetuation of his name and fame at the

nation's capital.

The financial side of the year's work was most gratifying, showing a decided gain over any recent year. The large holdings which the university has in stocks and bonds, which have been given for buildings and endowments, are yielding fine returns.

### Fund of Five Millions.

It is the determination of the trustees to accumulate as soon as possible \$5,000,000, more than half of which is already in hand, so that the doors of the university may be opened for post-graduate work and original investigation, utilizing, as has been contemplated, the rare and unparalleled scientific collections provided by the gov-ernment in the city of Washington, which, at the instance of the trustees of the American University, were thrown open by Congress to students. More than 1,500 stulents from all parts of the world have made application, it is stated, for entrance to some special line of study in the American University, and the plans proposed look to the speedy opening of the doors for work. The massing of great educational opportunities in Washington, it is con-cluded, is destined to attract students from all quarters, and especially earnest students from the other side of the sea, who will come to study at the fountain-head the successful experiments in government which have here been made. Instead of 4,000 Americans seeking higher education across the sea every year they will be enabled to find what they want in their own country, and an equal number may be attracted from the other side of the to avail themselves of the superior advantages in educational lines which the millions of money invested will make possible at the nation's capital.

Many kindly references were made by the trustees to the princely gift which Mr. Carnegle has just proposed for educational work in Washington. As the exact conditions surrounding the gift have not yet been made public no definite action could be taken in the matter, but it was fully believed that the work contemplated by Mr. Carnegle would make more certain the necessity and usefulness of the American University and would contribute largely toward making of Washington the greatest educational center in the world.

A committee of the trustees called on President Roosevelt at the White House conveying the greetings of the assembled body. President Roosevelt is himself one of the trustees of the university.

### Memorial to Mr. Emery

Some important matters were discussed at the conference. During the past six death six of its trustees, among the number President William McKinley and Mr. Matthew G. Emery, who for ten years had been treasurer of the university. Resolutions, with reference to the death of Mr. Emery, were adopted, in which the board expresses its regret at the loss of one who for nearly eleven years, or during the entire history of the university, served as treasurer. It was declared that he was painstaking and careful to the smallest detail. He gladly did all his work without compensation, and was prompted to under-take it because of the love he bore the en-As years grew upon him and strength failed a little, he sometimes spoke of resigning, but the expressed confidence and love of his associates in the work turned him from his purpose and he held it to the end.

"As a member of the building committee he gave much time and patient thought to the construction of the Hall of History. His interest could not have been greater had the building been his own. His fur-ther interest in the university was evidenced by the donation of a block of val-

### uable property.'

College of Comparative Religion Mrs. M. E. Hartsock, president, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, vice president-at-large, of the Woman's Guild of the American University, interested in the erection of the College of Comparative Religion, were introduced and addressed the meeting briefly. This movement, it was reported, is gaining throughout the country among prominent and benevolent women many annual and life memberships are

The personnel of the office and field forces remains unchanged for another year. trustees elected as president, John E. Andrus of New York; treasurer, Charles C. Baldwin, Baltimore; treasurer, Charles C. Glover, Washington. The executive committee, which will very largely control the affairs of the university for the com ear, includes the following: Bishop John Hurst, Judge Thomas H. Anderson, Thomas W. Smith, Judge W. M. Springer, B. H. Warner, A. B. Duvall, John E. Herrell, A. B. Browne, B. F. Leighton, Dr. D. H. Carroll and Dr. C. W. Baldwin.

### Not a Methodist University.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, secretary of the university, in conversation with a Star reporter, strongly deprecated the use of the term "Methodist University," so frequently applied to this enterprise, insisting that it was grossly misleading. The largest single gift ever made to the university came from a Presbyterian, he said, and in the board of trustees are representatives of six of the leading religious denominations. The American University is to be Protestant, withdrawn, with the consensand reverently Christian, and, in order to to take effect November 15.

#### its largest success, must of necessity be under the wing of some religious denomi-nation. The Methodists have simply been given leadership, but the work is broad and unsectarian, belonging to American

Judge Thomas H. Anderson, Washington; Mr. C. Pice Speer, Chambersburg, Pa., and Rev. Thomas N. Boyle, D.D., LL.D., Pittsburg, Pa. Republican Propositions Regarding Changes on Committees Opposed-Mr. Tillman Speaks for Harmony.

OF THE SESSION.

The first caucus of democratic senators during the present session of Congress was held yesterday afternoon. Its purpose was to consider committee assignments. The casualties that have occurred in division occasion was more than ordinarily significant because of the general attendance upon the caucus. All the senators elected as democrats, with the exception of Sena-Infantry, killed in action. In engagement tor McLaurin of South Carolina, were present, as were all the senators who were elected as silver republicans or populists. All the independents except Senator Teiler of Colorado had entered the democratic caucus held just before adjournment last March, but Senator Teller then remained away. He was present, however, at yesterday's conference and participated in the proceedings.

The caucus was called at the instance of Senator Jones of Arkansas, who stated that had thought it possible that the new senators might want to make some changes in the officers of the caucus. There was, however, a general expression of satisfaction with the present officials, and Senator Jones was re-elected unanimously chairman of the caucus. The old committee on order of business, also, was reappointed, and the one vacancy on that committee was filled by the selection of Senator Dubois of Idaho, who was the choice of all the western members of the caucus.

#### Urges Effort to Agree.

During the proceedings Senator Tillman suggested that there should be frequent conferences and a continued effort to agree upon the main features of all political controversies. There was a quite general response to this suggestion, and the opinion was fairly unanimous that the party should present a united front, permitting no more straggling than was absolutely necessary. Senator Jones presented a statement from the republican committee on committees, outlining its wishes as to the committee assignments, from which it appeared that the republicans were anxious to increase the republican membership of several committees, and to decrease the democratic membership of a few of the committees. The most important change suggested by them was that the republicans should be allowed to add one member to their side of the committee on commerce, while the lemocrats should agree to surrender one of the places on that committee held by The committee, as now constituted, includes ten republican members and seven

#### Republican Suggestions Opposed.

It was decided vigorously to resist this innovation. The republicans also expressed a desire to increase the membership of the committees on agriculture and census from nine to eleven each, the two new members to be republicans; to increase the committee on claims from thirteen to fourteen, the republicans to have eight members and the democrats six, as st seven and six respectively as the is also proposed in the committee on foreign relations. As it at present stands the committee numbers eleven members, four of whom are democrats. The proposal is The proposal is to make it consist of thirteen members. eight of whom shall be republicans and five democrats. A change was also suggested in the committee on irrigation, which is at present composed of six republicans and five democrats. The change, if adopted, would give a membership of eleven, only four of whom would be democrats. The democrats decided to oppose the prooosed changes in the committees on claims

and irrigation. The republican committee suggested no changes in the committees on appropriaions, finance and judiciary, but indicated that they will continue Senator Jones of Nevada on the finance committee, thus practically adding one to the republican representation and taking one from the opposition representation. did not indicate any intention to take care of Senator Wellington in the matter of committees, nor was any suggestion made in the caucus that the democrats should find places for him.

### CANNIBALISM NOW CHARGED.

Addition to Crimes of Which Filipinos Are Guilty.

Cannibalism has appeared in the varied list of crimes charged against Filipino natives. According to the record of a courtmartial convened in the department of the Viscayas, P. I., which has been received at the War Department, Ramundo Fonte, a native, found his working companion, Liberato Benliro, sleeping in his (Fonte') boat. Fonte became enraged and killed the slumbering man with a blow of an oar. cut off his nose and ears, took out his liver and intestines and then, according to his own confession, cooked and ate the same. He was sentenced to be hanged at Capiz, Panay, on the 13th instant.

General Chaffee found much fault with the proceedings of a military commission headed by Major Henry S. Turrill, surgeon, U. S. A., which tried Juan Olivar, a pino. Olivar was the leader of a band of ladrones who made an attack upon the house of Teodoro Labrador, presidente of Mina, Panay, captured him, his brother, wife, grandmother, godmother, small daughter and a policeman. The grandmother, godmother and daughter were shot to death in the vicinity of the capture; Labrador, his wife and the policeman were taken to an isolated spot and killed with bolos, while the brother effected his escape Incidentally Olivar and his band robbed Labrador of 78 carts, 800 pesos and other

"On the above state of facts." said General Chaffee, "accused is charged solely with the murder of Labrador, assault upon him with intent to kill and robbery. Of these charges he is found guilty. Why the brutal murder of three women, one small girl, and the policeman was not included in the charges is not understood, and the finding of the commission that accused is guilty of the murder of Labrador, and also of assault upon him with intent to kill is legally illogical, as the latter offense is a minor one included in the former, the greater comprehending the lesser." Olivar was sentenced to be hanged.

A band of Tulisanes, armed with bolos, rifles and daggers, killed eleven members of the Echavarria family at Naro, Nasbate, on August 14, 1900, for the sole reason that the victims were Spaniards. Two members of the band were just recently brought to trial, and were sentenced to be hanged. But in view of the fact that the more responsible participators in this crime had al-ready paid the death penalty, the sentences were commuted by General Chaffee to life

imprisonment. Ygnacio Siaotong, an insurgent leader operating against the American govern-ment, after having taken the oath of allegiance, seized a native woman suspected of friendliness to the Americans, took her to friendliness to the Americans, took a lonely spot, deposited her in a newly made grave, and slowly suffocated her by the was sentenced to be falling earth. He was sentenced to

Muskogee's Bond Issues Approved. The Secretary of the Interior has ap proved bond issues by the city of Muscogee Creek Nation, Indian territory, for \$150,000 for construction of water works and \$25,-000 for sewers. These bonds will be sold at not less than par and are subject to competition under regulations of the Mus-cogee common council.

# DEMOCRATIC SENATORS CATASTROPHE AT BALANGIGA DISCUSSING NEW TREATY should remain where it now is, as the sen-

SURPRISE.

Company C. 9th Infantry, Nearly Exterminated-Scenes in the Village Streets-Maj. Combe's Report.

A thrilling reminder of the terrible catastrophe at Balangiga, Samar, in which Company C of the 9th Infantry was nearly exterminated by supposedly friendly Filipinos, while at breakfast without arms, is contained in a report just received by Surgeon General Stermberg from Maj. Frederick J. Combe, chief surgeon first district, department of the Visayas. Maj. Combe says that about 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 he was ordered to send a surgeon to Bassey to assist Capt. Williams, assistant surgeon U. S. V., in attending the wounded of Company C, 9th Infantry, who had come from Balangiga. Finding that he could not spare the surgeon, he went to Bassey himself and gave the surgeon at that station such assistance as he could. Capt. Bookmiller, commanding officer at Bassey, organized a relief expedition to go to Balangiga, and Maj. Combe accompanied it as a volunteer. Captain Bookmiller's party started on the steamship Pittsburg on the morning of September 29. The party consisted of about sixty men.

#### Story of Survivors.

"About ten miles from Balangiga," says Major Combe in his narrative, "we overtook a canoe in which were two soldiers who had managed to escape from the bolomen who had attacked Balangiga the previous morning. They told a most harrowing tale of having been surprised by several hundred bolomen, which was found upon our arrival at Balangiga not to have been exaggerated. Everywhere were signs of the awful butchery. Our men lay stark in the streets and public square far advanced in mortification and fearfully mutilated. The officers must evidently have been asleep when attacked. They were found in their pajamas and without any weapons in their hands. Maj. Griswold and Lieut. Bumpus were boloed to death in their rooms, but Capt. Connell, on hearing the advancing rush, is said to have jumped or dropped from the second-story window of his quarters and started to run across the parade ground to the barracks. He was surrounded just in front of his quarters and there stabbed to death. Of all the men who were at mess probably thirty-five succeeded in fighting their way to their arms. Then, according to the description of the survivors, succeeded a hand-to-hand fight which has certainly not been equaled in the last three years' experience of our army. Of the men who got to their arms only twenty-six reached Bassey. Two es-caped to Tanauan, Leyte, and two were picked up by our expedition.

Insurgents Driven From Town. "Our men succeeded in temporarily driving the insurgents from the town, and in this interim made such hurried preparations as they could for departure in canoes, bringing the wounded, which numbered twenty-two, along with them. en route to Bassey and one after arrival there. Upon our arrival at Balangiga we found that the natives had buried their dead. Judging from the length of the trench, as well as from the state ments of the men who escaped, the loss of the natives must have been double ou own. Our dead remained unburied until

#### our arrival. The American Losses.

"The following estimates of our losses believed to be correct: The strength of the command at Balangiga, September 28, was three officers, seventy enlisted men of Company C, 9th Infantry, and one private of the hospital corps, a total of seventy-four. They are accounted for as follows: Killed and buried at Balangiga, three officers and twenty-nine enlisted men; killed on beach, bodies not recovered, three; escaped to Bassey, twenty-six; escaped to Tanauan, two; found by second relief expedition, one hespital corps private and two charred bodes unrecognizable; picked up by relief expedition, two; total accounted for, sixtyeight; missing, six. The missing were unquestionably killed in the barracks and the building subsequently burned. Of the twenty-six men that reached Bassey four making our total loss through death and missing forty-eight. There are only twenty-six survivors of the original command. Several of these are wounded, ome very severely."

### Buried All the Bodies.

Major Combe says that he personally saw to the identification, and burial of all the bodies found at Balangiga and took the precaution of burying a bottle with each man containing his name for future identification. The condition of the bodies after eighteen hours of exposure, most of the time to the tropical sun, made the worl volting. The men were buried in the pubic square just opposite the church.

concluding his report Major Combe says that he has just learned from Col. De-Russy that the bodies of Wright of the nospital corps and two other men, unrecognizable on account of having been ourned and charred in the barracks, which were razed to the ground, have been found and given proper burial. This made a total of thirty-three identified bodies and two unidentified bodies. Three bodies were found n a well near the barracks, where had been thrown by the Filipinos. Five charred and burnt remains were taken out of the barracks, three while the building was still on fire.

### TRANSALASKAN RAILWAY.

Representative Sibley Introduces a Bill Authorizing Its Construction. Representative Sibley has introduced in the House a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad across Alaska from Cook's Inlet to Berings strait, a distance of 850 miles by the Transalaskan Railroad Company. The bill grants a right of way 100 feet on each side of the track and provides for the cession of each alternate section of land for a distance of ten miles on each side of the track. It is specified that this concession is made "to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war and public stores."
Troops and government property are to be carried free for a period of ten years, and the Postmaster General is to fix the price of carrying the mails. The company is given ten years within which to complete ts road, and the lands granted are to be transferred upon the completion of each twenty miles of road. The claim is made road can be operated in all sea-

### sons of the year.

Acting Librarian of the Senate. Mr. Clifford Warden, assistant librarian, has been designated "acting librarian of the Senate" by the secretary of the Senate, in accordance with the authority of a res olution adopted yesterday. This designa tion is an act of consideration on the part of the Senate for Mr. Church, whose physical infirmities are such as to incapacita him for regular attendance at his office.

To Ransom Miss Stone Representative Ryan of New York has introduced a bill authorizing the State Department to expend such amount as is necessary to secure the release of Miss Stone, the missionary, held by Turkish brigands.

# FIRST CAUCUS SINCE THE BEGINNING SURVIVORS' ACCOUNT OF THE SAMAR LINE OF ARGUMENT IN THE SENATE

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Bacon Claims That the Canal is Not Put Under American Auspices

-Mr. Cullom's Rejoinder. The speeches that were made for and

#### against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the executive session of the Senate yesterday afternoon contained considerable of in-

Mr. Bacon's Objection. Mr. Bacon, replying to the speech of Senator Lodge on the previous day, summed up his objections in the statement that he could not freely accept any treaty which does not place the isthmian canal entirely under American auspices and American control. This, he said, the pendng treaty does not do, nor does it do anything like it. It did not by long odds ac-complish what had been accomplished by the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that had been under consideration at the last session of Con-gress. That amendment had, he said, abrogated all the objectionable provisions of that treaty as negotiated, and it did not matter what provisions there were in the agreement so long as the United States were authorized, as they were, by the principal Davis amendment, to secure the safety and maintenance of the canal by their own force. That amendment had given this country a free hand to do what was necessary for the protection and de-fense of the canal, whereas the present treaty carries all the restrictions which were originally contained in the old treaty,

#### leaving out the modifications of the Davis Control in Time of War.

Referring to the treaty, he pointed out that it reproduces the restrictions of the old Suez canal treaty, which had been incorporated in the original convention. He charged that these restrictions had been copied almost verbatim from the old treaty, the only material change being in the omission of the words "in time of war as in time of peace" from rule one of the Suez canal agreement. This omission did not, however, in his opinion, change the charlimitation as to time or country, preventing the United States from controlling the canal in case of hostility with any other power.
"The only reply," he said, "which the ad-

vocates of the treaty make to criticisms is that the canal would be under the full control of the United States in time of war, but this is no more true now than under the old treaty, and it is a strange thing that all the provisions refer to the control of the canal in war, notwithstanding it is contended here that in that contingency the removal of this phase places the canal un-der our absolute control."

#### The Only Exclusive Power. He said the war restrictions of the treaty

were entirely inconsistent with the claims of Senator Lodge that this country should say who should use the canal and who should not in case of hostilities. He contended that the only power given to the United States which was not given to Great Britain was found in the last sentence of regulation two, providing that "the United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder." but this, he said, was not sufficient to make the canal an American institution, and if the Davis amendment had been necessary to render the original treaty acceptable it was equally necessary in this instance. He considered the pending treaty every whit as objectionquoted the fourth article of the pending

"It is agreed that no change of territorial overeignty or of international relations of he country or countries traversed by the before mentioned canal shall affect the general principle or neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty." The effect of this provision, he said, was inevitably to surrender control of the canal belt in case the ownership of the soil embraced in it should pass to the United States. He pointed out that this restriction had not been incorporated in the first treaty, and said it was entirely out of place in the revised agreement. leed, he thought there would be almost as much objection to guaranteeing neutrality on land owned by the United States on the Isthmus of Panama as on land held by a canal crossing the peninsula of Florida. In conclusion Mr. Bacon announced that while he had no intention of voting for the treaty, he would do nothing to obstruct its

### Treaty Suspended in Time of War. Senator Cullom, following Senator Bacon,

congratulated the Senate and the country upon the fact that there are two things in connection with the new treaty upon which, he said, practically all are agreed. One of these was the desirability of the supercession of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the other that of the necessity for the onstruction of an isthmian canal.

He contended that the new treaty rad cally changes the conditions presented by the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, clearly amendment as that made to the old treaty upon the suggestion of Senator Davis, b cause the treaty itself would permit the United States under international law to own, manage and defend the canal in any way that it may choose. In other words, he added, in a war with Great Britain or with any other power the treaty would b suspended, under the law which governs nations, until the war should be con when it would be revived and again enforced. He dwelt upon the fact, which, he said, was the most important circumstance considered, that the new treaty su percedes and abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer onvention of 1850, and for this reason would be of untold value to the country.

### Principle of Neutralization.

He admitted that the new treaty retains the general principle of neutralization, as did the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but he urged that it does not re-enact or keep 1850. While it retains the doctrine of neutralization, the provision making that re-tention applies, the senator contended, to all nations alike, but to none of them for any longer time than they observe the regulations prescribed by the United States. When they should fail in this observance we could close the canal under the terms of the treaty. All nations would be treated on terms of fairness and equality by allowng all to use the canal in time of peace and shutting out all in time of war, in case t should be found desirable to do so. In hort, Senator Cullom urged that there is no provision in the pending convention which would interfere with our right as a nation to close up the waterway to any pelligerent power. He contended that the provision in regard

policing of the canal applies only to its control in times of peace and not in time of war. Then, the United States being the owner of the property, under the terms of the law it could control it with either the police or a military power, as it might choose for the protection of our government and its property.

Territory Contiguous to Canal Belt.

Referring to the fourth article of the reaty, which was not contained in the old reaty, Senator Cullom held that the pro-

ator predicted it would remain. In this connection he quoted from President Roosevelt's message, saying that the United States is not seeking to extend its borders, and adding that the chances were ten to one that this country would not seek to secure new territory in that direction. As a matter of fact, he said, the people do not want more territory than we now have, but are content to leave the boundaries as they at present exist.

#### ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

#### Report Submitted at Meeting of Board of Managers.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Associated Charities was held Tuesday afternoon in the central office, 811 G street northwest, at 4:15 o'clock. There were present Professor B. T. Janney, chairman; Mrs. J. W. Babson, Miss Lucy M. Solger, Dr. Anne A. Wilson, Colonel Archibald Hopkins, Mr. J. B. T. Tupper, Mr. George S. Wilson, Dr. George M. Kober, Colonel George Truesdell and Mr. Charles F. Weller. After the reading of the minutes and the transaction of the routine business, the secretary's report of the work of the society for the month of November was read. The report is as fol-

"The total number of applications of all kinds made to the society during the month of November was 521, as compared with 285, the previous month and 355 the corresponding month last year. These 521 applications represent 317 separate families, 179 white families and 138 colored families. Of this number eighty-five were reported as new cases, all the others having been known to the society heretofore.

'One hundred and ninety-eight investi-gations were made by the agents, exclusive of investigations of applicants for free treatment at the dispensaries. Six investigations were made at the request of so-cieties in other cities.

"Relief was procured during the month for a total number of 270 families as follows: From churches, fifteen families from relief societies, twenty-two families from individuals, thirty-six families; from Golden Book Fund, two families; from Citizens' Relief Association, 195 families. In addition to the above Thanksgiving dinners were sent by the Central Union Mission, and several churches and organizations on the recommendations of our agents.

"Forty-three persons applied for work only, and employment was found for thirty.

Eight persons were placed in institutions, five for temporary treatment and three for permanent care. One hundred and forty letters were received by agents, making requests for investigations, asking informa-tion concerning poor families, etc., and 204 written reports concerning poor families were sent out.
"The agents, during the month, in the work of investigations, seeking employ-

ment, collecting savings, etc., made a total number of 2,339 visits. The total amount deposited in stamp savings account during the month was \$168.75, as compared with \$219.30 in the corresponding month last "The number of investigations for free

dispensaries are as follows: For the central dispensary, 106; woman's clinics, three; Georgetown University Hospital, two; Eastern Dispensary, thirty-four."

#### MEANS OF AVOIDING FRICTION. Joint Conference of Baptist Societies

Discussing Differences. A joint conference of the national Baptist ducational board and officials of the Home Mission Society of New York was held yes- Warren support Mondell in his contention terday at the Second Baptist Church, colored, | Representative Reader of Kansas is an earon 3d street between H and I streets, for the purpose of adjusting differences that have existed for some time between the national Baptist convention and the administration of the Home Mission Society. It is claimed by the colored Baptists that the merit of a large majority of their people is not recognized by the former society, and on account of this, it is alleged, a great deal of friction has arisen in the missionary work among the colored people of the cour try. The meeting held today was called for the special purpose of providing mean whereby this friction can be averted. It was said by one of the colored members of the conference that last year over \$300,000 had been contributed by the colored people of the United States for the good of the race in this country. One-half of this sum was made use of by the national convention (colored) and the other half by the Baptist

Home Mission Society.

The national convention now has seventywo universities, colleges and schools distributed throughout the country and supported entirely by the colored people. The Home Mission Society, it is said, is anxious to have the national convention co-operate with it in the uplifting of the colored people, but the members of the national Baptist educational board are desirous that merit shall be recognized and that all the colored people are not to be classed as being on the same plane.

Members of the educational board are present from all parts of the country. Dr. Mcorehouse, Dr. Chivers and Dr. Butterick represent the educational board of the Home Mission Society. The result of the meeting will be awaited with great interest throughout the country.

In addition to the educational work the officials of the Home Mission Society desire to regulate the differences in the home mis work carried on by the home mission board of the national convention, of which Rev. Dr. R. H. Boyd, who is present at this meeting, is secretary, and the B. Y. P. II. work, of which Dr. Isaac, also present, is the secretary.

The home mission board of the national

convention handled nearly \$75,000 last year, it is said, for its work and the B. Y. Thus it is desirable, stated one of the members, that these large finances be passed through one channel under the supervision of the white and colored alike. The meeting closed last night with a mass

meeting, at which time addresses were made by many prominent educators.

#### The Nordica Recital. Mme. Lillian Nordica, just now in the

height of her career, and in the zenith of

her power and fame, is to make her first recital tour in her native land this coming season. She has appeared in many American cities at various times during the past twelve years, in grand opera, as star soloalive any of the provisions of the treaty of ist at great music festivals, and with the leading symphony orchestras; on independent concert programs, and she has toured at the head of her own concert companies, but never before have American audiences heard her in recital, when she contributes every number on the program except two by the pianist who accompanies her. The wondrous beauty of her voice, her rare and great art, her magnetic personality, are all too familiar to need more than a men tion, but the wonderful versatility tha makes her at once mistress of a great dramatic song, a florid Italian aria, a piquant French chanson, an exquisite German lied and a simple English ballad, enables her to provide a program which, for variety and rare artistic delight, cannot be approached by any other singer before the public today, and which even Mme. Nordica has never before had the opportunity to demonstrate in this country. The regular sale of seats for her concert here opened this morning at T. Arthur Smith's, Sanders & Stayman.

#### Lodge Officers Elected Washington Council, No. 84, Loyal Addi-

tional Association, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Councilor, F. vision regarding the change of soverighty would make no real difference in the conditions, as the same rule would apply if the sovereighty of the country traversed by the canal should come to the United States. Under that improbable condition the canal could be closed in case of war just as it could be in case the sovereighty

R. Whitney; vice councilor, G. B. Heinecke; orator, D. O. Drennan; past councilor, S. A. Hollinghead; recorder, H. C. Scott; collector, T. M. Hayes; treasurer, S. I. Besselievre; chaplain, Harry E. Rottmer; marshal, G. B. Nelson; guardian, E. R. McCommas; sentry, J. McC. Hicks; trustees, W. W. Karr, C. H. James and B. F. Peters.

# TO RECLAIM DESERT

The Evening Star is the

Washington business man's

paper, because it prints the news

while it is news,-not today's

news warmed over for readers

next day,-and because it

reaches him at an hour when he has time to read it, advertise-

ments and all. To advertisers who want to reach business men

the moral is obvious.

Plans for Irrigation of Western Lands.

### DIFFERENCES AMONG THE ADVOCATES

Main Features of the Hansbrough Bill Favored.

### PROPOSITIONS ADVANCED

Thirteen of the seventeen senators, representatives and delegates appointed by the convention of western congressmen in Cheyenne last summer to draft a bill for the reclamation of the arid domain by the national government have been struggling with the problem for several days.

All the pending bills having been gone over carefully, it has been unanimously decided to take the Hansbrough bill as a basis for discussion. This means, it is said. that bill will be the one on which all interests will unite. There will be some minor changes in phraseology to facilitate administration, but the main features will be preserved. The bill may be ready to be reported by the reassembling after the holidays. It will go to the irrigation committees in both houses and take the place of all pending measures of similar character.

#### Where There is General Accord. General support is given to the proposi-

tion to set aside the proceeds of sales of public lands in the arid states for the purpose of irrigation, such proceeds to be used to create an arid land reclamation fund, which shall be made more or less perpetual by returning to it the money received from the sale of irrigated lands after the irrigation works shall have been constructed.

The committee is also practically unani-

mously in favor of authorizing the Secre-tary of the Interior to immediately begin the construction of certain specified irriga-tion enterprises, especially those recom-mended by the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report. If only one enterprise is to be carried out great difference of opinion will result as to which one it shall be, owing to the conflict between lo

#### State vs. Federal Control.

There are two factions in the committeeone favoring state control of these national expenditures and the other in favor of national control of the same. The state control people have contended that none of the works provided for shall be undertaken unless the state or states in which they are to be carried out shall have adopted an approved system of water laws and created a state board of engineers and control, which shall have the direction of

Representative Newlands of Nevada leads the fight for purely nationalized enter-prises. He is opposed by Representative Mondell of Wyoming. Senators Dubois and nest supporter of national enterprises. Senator Kearns of Utah Is Indifferent to the method pursued, but hopes for the su cess of any enterprise which may be undertaken above any other consideration. Representative Jones of Washington is in

favor of asking Congress to build a single reservoir wherever it may be deemed best and trusting to the educational power of the work to secure further appropriations. Senator Bard of California is in favor of leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the executive department of the govern Senator Gibson of Montana is an earnest

opponent of state control, as is Representa-tive Shafroth of Colorado. Senator Dietrich of Nebraska is in favor of a mise of any kind which will result in some action by Congress, . In Favor of State Control.

#### Senator Warren, who is chairman of this irrigation committee, is known to be in

favor of state control, but seems inclined to accept any proposition which will result in national irrigation enterprise. He suggests that in all states having a state organization or board of water control the national work should be done under the direction of such state officials, and where a state has no such state or ganization, the work should be done by the national government. Delegate Rodey of New Mexico is an-

xious to commit the irrigation forces to oppose the proposed international dam in the Rio Grande at El Paso. Delegate Mark Smith of Arizona is an earnest advocate of the proposed San Carlos dam and believes that no general irrigation bills will be passed by Congress. He is in favor of asking for direct appropriations for specific works, leaving to the future the passage of a general irrigation bill by Congress.

### Irrigation Bills Introduced.

A large number of irrigation bills have already been introduced by senators and representatives. They were taken up by the committee and discussed at length in hopes of evolving a measure which can be presented to Congress by western members, as the unanimous choice of the entire representation. The doubt expressed as to the probable

enactment of any general irrigation bill arises from the opposition to extravagant appropriations or the enactment of any laws which promise to lead in the future to heavy additions to the national expense bill Members of Congress from east of the

Missouri river are taking no part in the irrigation controversy. Some of them will ose any appropriation in this direction. Many of them are quite willing to vote for it, however, as soon as it is presented to them in tangible form.

With the President's approval and the strong indersement of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, it would now appear as though a majority could be secured in both House and Senate for the principle involved in national aid to irrigation, providing the initial appropriation is

### FOR MORE COMMITTEE ROOMS

Bill Introduced Providing for Purchase of Balance of Square 636. Representative Allen of Maine has intro duced a bill in the House providing for the purchase of the balance of square 636, in the District of Columbia, on which to erect a building to be used by the House of Representatives for committee rooms, document

rooms, for storage and for the heating and lighting plants for the Capitol. This square is situated at the corner of South Capitol and B streets. The government already owns 11,442 square feet, and will have to purchase 79,256 square feet to complete the square. The price mentioned is not to exceed \$4.75 a foot. The bill provides that as soon as it has become law the architect of the Capitol shall prepare plans for the building immediately. ing immediately, To Acquire Rights at Great Falls

Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin has introduced a bill in the House providing for the acquisition by condemnation of the land and water rights at Great Falls of the Potomac river. For this purpose the bill carries an appropriation of \$5,000. The bill has been introduced in Congress several times before.